

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS  
HOSPITAL SCHOOL

AT CANTON (Cripples)

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



JUN 19 1934

## The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MASS. OFFICIAL

## MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL

## TRUSTEES

WALTER C. BAYLIES, *Chairman*, Taunton  
 GEORGE H. ELLIS, *Newton*  
 WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD, *Brookline*  
 ROBERT B. OSGOOD, M.D., *Boston*  
 ANDREW MARSHALL, *Boston*

## RESIDENT OFFICERS

JOHN E. FISH, M.D., *Superintendent and Treasurer*  
 LYSANDER S. KEMP, M.D., *Senior Physician*  
 BENJAMIN E. WOOD, M.D., *Senior Physician*  
 A. RITCHEY STAGG, M.D., *Assistant Physician*  
 ANNA MINTZ, D.M.D., *Dentist\**  
 MABEL G. MORGAN, *Principal Bookkeeper\**  
 GEORGE H. LOMBARD, *Steward*  
 RUTH PARK, B.S. Ed., *Social Worker*  
 MEREDITH C. STEWART, R.N., *Superintendent of Nurses*  
 ALEXSANDRAENA RUDLAND, *Hospital Supervisor*  
 MILDRED L. SUKEFORTH, *Hospital Supervisor*  
 ELIZABETH K. SULLIVAN, *Hospital Supervisor*  
 RUTH ALLEN, R.N., *Hospital Supervisor*  
 RUTH B. BONVIE, *Physiotherapist.\**  
 JEANNETTE LECLAIR, *Dental Hygienist*  
 MARGARET R. BRAYTON, A.B., *Head Teacher*  
 LILLIAN S. SWIMM, *Head Housekeeper*  
 JOHN SMITH, *Chief Engineer*  
 WALTER R. SPAULDING, *Carpenter Foreman\**  
 JESS BLACK, *Farmer*

\*Non-resident

## TERMS OF ADMISSION

Crippled and deformed children of the Commonwealth, between the ages of five and fifteen years, who are mentally competent to attend public schools, are eligible for admission for hospital care and educational training.

Certain state minor wards who are not insane, feeble-minded, epileptic or otherwise unfit are admitted for hospital care only.

Payment for the board of private patients must be made in advance, unless sufficient surety therefor is given.

The institution is located on Randolph Street in the town of Canton, about two miles from Canton and Canton Junction stations of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Automobile bus connects with two trains at Canton Junction station on Saturdays and Sundays.

Postoffice address: Canton, Massachusetts.

Applications for admission should be made to the superintendent.



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## REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:*

With a realizing sense of their duties and responsibilities the trustees have kept informed as to the condition of the school whose traditions have been those of progress and improvement.

The disabilities from which crippled children suffer differ greatly in character and degree. A review of the cases under treatment at the end of the year found that 142 children were in wheel-chairs or cots, or dependent upon splints, braces, crutches or other mechanical support to take them to their classrooms, to chapel and entertainments, the dental clinic or elsewhere about the institution.

It should be borne in mind that the buildings occupied by such children are subjected to the hardest kind of wear. The institution was built under Chapter 446 of the Acts of 1904, when it was the policy of the state to erect more wooden buildings than is believed to be wise economy today. The trustees have advocated that some of these wooden buildings which have been repaired again and again should be replaced by more substantial construction as soon as conditions justify, and each year the needs for replacement become more and more apparent. Nevertheless, the Massachusetts Hospital School is well equipped for the work for which it was established, and its officials and employees have shown a highly commendable personal interest in the happiness and welfare of the children entrusted to their care.

The trustees have never felt justified in advocating expensive construction or elaborate equipment but have taken pride in the fact that they have been able to make a large family of sick and helpless children comfortable and remarkably happy with an equipment simply sufficient but with no suggestion of frills or extravagance.

Under a resident medical and nursing staff the professional work of the institution is maintained at a high standard under a carefully selected corps of physicians, nurses and teachers, many of whom have been in the service of the institution for a comparatively long time.

During the past year the trustees have given special consideration to the construction of 2 fire-proof cottages, the clearing of about 40 acres of brush land and the sewage problem, all of which may be consummated under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The members of the Board of Trustees desire to refer to the great loss the Board and the Commonwealth sustained by the sudden and untimely death of Dr. Robert Soutter.

At a meeting of the Board held on March 18th the following minute presented by the Superintendent was ordered to be placed upon the records:

"Since the last meeting of this Board the startling announcement of the sudden death of Dr. Robert Soutter has occasioned a shock to the Massachusetts Hospital School from which those who have known him long and well have not yet been able to recover.

"Dr. Soutter's death was due to an infection which followed directly as the result of a surgical operation which he performed upon a child suffering from acute osteomyelitis.

"When the Massachusetts Hospital School was opened by proclamation of the Governor on December 1, 1907, Dr. Soutter was one of the first to respond to the call upon the Boston Children's Hospital for surgical assistance and advice. During all the years since his first visit he never allowed his private practice or social affairs to prevent him from going to the relief of any unfortunate child of charity for whose welfare he was consulted.

"There have been but two orthopedic surgeons on the Massachusetts Hospital School Board of Trustees, Dr. Edward H. Bradford, who served as chairman of the board from the date of his appointment on January 14, 1905, to the date of his death on May 7, 1926, and Dr. Robert Soutter, who succeeded his teacher and associate as trustee from May 1926 until his death on February 21, 1933.



"For him whom all knew affectionately there is genuine regret at the Massachusetts Hospital School, as indeed there is in this city and throughout the Commonwealth—regret for the man lost prematurely to a cause in which brain and heart were wholly enlisted.

"When Dr. Soutter became a trustee of the Massachusetts Hospital School he followed the traditions established by his predecessor but declined every invitation to perform surgical operations at the school in the belief that as a trustee he should not serve in an individual capacity, but in a broader field of supervision and advice, in formulating and directing policies for others to follow.

"How well I remember one exception to the established custom which occurred on December 5, 1930, when the school's chief engineer was found pulseless and unconscious on the cement floor of the boiler room where he had fallen from a height of 30 feet. The resident staff not only needed advice but someone to share their trying responsibility when five fractures of the engineer's pelvis were revealed by X-ray. Dr. Soutter, who was called by telephone, instantly left his private patients at his office, jumped into his automobile and forty minutes later he was working as a trustee to save the life of an employee, as he had upon many previous occasions labored as a consulting surgeon to save the lives of children.

"As a trustee he was always approachable and accessible. The constant and various interruptions to which he was exposed by the innumerable calls made upon his time and thoughts were borne by him with singular patience and sweetness. However busy he might be he could always find time for any service which a friend required at his hands.

"Better known for his great courage and his skill as a surgeon the Massachusetts Hospital School owes him a great debt of gratitude for his cautious and prudent nature, his distaste for influence and contest, his thoughtful consideration for the rights and happiness of others, his unwearying work for more than a quarter of a century, always without financial compensation or reimbursement even for personal expenses incurred in the service of the Commonwealth, and for his helpful advice and encouragement in the perplexities of administration.

"His associates on this board mourn the loss of a faithful friend and a wise counselor."

This report of the trustees primarily is intended as an introduction to the superintendent's and treasurer's reports which are hereto annexed and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

WALTER C. BAYLIES, *Chairman*

GEORGE H. ELLIS

WILLIAM F. FITZGERALD

ANDREW MARSHALL

ROBERT B. OSGOOD, M.D.

*Trustees*

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:*

I have the honor to submit the twenty-sixth annual report of the operations of the Massachusetts Hospital School for the year ending November 30, 1933.

The curtailments imposed upon the institution by the depression have been met without jeopardizing the 657 children under treatment, and the closing of the books for the year resulted in an unexpended balance of \$6,792.60 with liabilities of \$3,191.80, or a net balance of \$3,600.80.

Salaries, never having been increased from pre-war standards to a scale comparable to the wages paid in the industries and for labor in general, were reduced on April 1st without regard to the character or length of service and effected a saving of approximately \$7,000. While this brought hardship to many and real difficulty to some of our employees, many of whom are on duty 60 hours per week, they accepted philosophically what appeared to be a common necessity, and none openly complained. When the present emergency has passed some more equitable arrangement of hours and wages should be made.

Lower prices for food supplies reduced expenditures of 1932 by \$1,519.32.



The total cost of raw materials for food for the year not including farm, garden, dairy and poultry products amounted to \$15,432.12.

There have been fewer admissions and discharges than last year, but both the minimum and maximum numbers of children under treatment at any one time were correspondingly larger, which brought the daily average slightly above last year's record. The quota of 126 employees also was maintained at a fractionally higher average. Last year's weekly per capita cost of maintenance was reduced by \$1.0354 to \$10.7576.

Of events at the Bradford Infirmary there is little of special importance to record. Two hundred ninety-two state minor wards were admitted and they represented 10.04% of the institution's daily average patient population.

Several automobile accident cases were brought to us in a condition far too critical to justify their removal to another hospital. One very serious case which was received on May 9 remained for a period of 9 weeks. On July 22 six badly mutilated victims were admitted for emergency treatment, and after being stitched, splinted and X-rayed by members of our staff who worked over them all through the night, they were transferred by ambulance to the Norwood Hospital. Other special cases calling for immediate action could be mentioned. Whenever possible nominal hospital fees have been charged for such emergency service but frequently there is no one from whom to collect.

Two hundred forty surgical operations under ether anaesthesia were performed during the year by members of the resident staff.

Contagious diseases brought to us by newly admitted patients gave us a record for the year of 7 cases of diphtheria, 4 of chicken-pox and 8 of whooping-cough.

Three children died from the following causes; One from erythroblastic anemia and acute bronchitis; one from erythroblastic anemia and bronchopneumonia; and one from chronic multiple osteomyelitis and amyloid degeneration of liver and kidneys.

As a routine practice the dental hygienist examined the mouth of each child on an average of every 3 months and has given prophylactic treatment in 1,124 cases during the year. Also she has given individual tooth brush instruction and rendered valuable assistance to the dentist at the chair. One thousand six hundred and ninety-five dental operations were performed.

Income from all sources for the year amounted to \$70,081.28 as compared to \$64,797.29 last year. This increase of \$5,283.99 in income is due principally to larger receipts for the care of unsettled cases and state minor wards. Income for the board of private patients was reduced from \$1,199.19 in 1932 to \$849.45 this year, while income from cities and towns for the corresponding years was less by \$1,108.23, or reduced from \$47,061.53 last year to \$45,953.30. The decreased income from towns and cities appears to be due to the inability of local Departments of Public Welfare to meet the heavy demands made upon them during the period of depression rather than upon any unusual delay in the determination of settlements. It has been our policy to refer unpaid bills to the Attorney General for collection whenever accounts have remained unpaid for more than 12 months, even though settlement and liability have not been denied.

With due allowance for the general wear and tear of property occupied by young children, the physical plant is in good running order. Two engines and electric generators have been operating for 26 years. We have 3 horizontal tubular boilers of the same age and most of our laundry machinery is still in use as part of the original equipment. Gradually these must be replaced by new units.

There was no new construction during the year, but at times it has seemed doubtful whether our mechanics could keep pace with the demands for routine minor repairs. Aside from numerous other repairs our carpenters built a shed for the summer storage of removable pergola sides and put a new roof with much copper flashing on the congregate dining-room.

The advantages of an annual school census, which includes all crippled children of school age in the state and the visitation of such children by an expert examiner from the State Department of Public Welfare, have made it possible



for us to pass upon the eligibility for admission of children in remote parts of the state to whom a visit by our social worker otherwise might be necessary. This annual school census not only gives us easy access to a very complete record of each crippled child but also it results in a saving to us in both time and traveling expenses of a visitor from the school.

I submit herewith the report of our social worker and supervisor of teaching who has an outstanding record for her insight into the problems of crippled children and her thoughtful sympathy in dealing with them.

#### SOCIAL WORKER'S REPORT

##### *To the Superintendent:*

Upon pleasing personality and ability to adjust oneself to successful life with others the future of a crippled child in large measure depends. For training to meet these requirements any child as soon as babyhood is passed must make contacts outside his home circle. The experience of many years has shown that his peculiar needs call for education in an environment where disabilities are minimized, association on equal terms with other children is provided, and attention is focused upon what he is able to accomplish rather than upon that which he is not. Our school department was a main object in the founding of the institution, and remains still one of our important socializing forces. It has never been confined solely to the purpose of giving academic instruction, hence the following details, including much beyond classroom data, fall within its province.

A total number of 285 different pupils have been registered during the year. A summary of our attendance through June, 1933, is below.

	Average membership	Average daily attendance	Per cent of attendance
Grades 7-8-graduate . . . . .	58+	55+	95
Grades 4-5-6 . . . . .	55+	53+	95+
Grades 2-3 . . . . .	52+	50+	95+
Grades 1 and sub-primary . . . . .	45+	41+	90+
Special ungraded . . . . .	41+	39+	93+

The secretarial training given to graduates continues to increase in worth and extent. Eight pupils made up the first class, four years ago, and nineteen are now taking the work. The Gregg system of shorthand and touch typewriting is used. Constant use is made of the tests furnished by the publishers, and various members of the class have passed in one or all of the Gregg Writer Tests for perfect shorthand, complete theory, transcription of shorthand, junior and senior typewriting, complicated tabulating, and competent typists. One of the girls has this fall passed the last test at a speed of 61.2 perfect words a minute for 10 minutes, thus winning the gold C. T. pin. A number of the pupils now discharged after having taken this course, have been able to get part-time or full-time work in offices or in their own homes.

Our children take much pleasure in meeting and welcoming guests. Through the annual Parents' Week when cottages and classrooms are thrown open to visitors, the weekly teas held in the schoolhouse by the graduating class of the current year, and the many other occasions at hall or cottage when friends are received, our boys and girls receive valuable social training.

The graduating class of each year acts as leader in these activities. The members have their organization for practice in the conduct of class business. Through the eighth year there has developed a program of events which is followed by each successive class. Musical and dramatic work has always been, on account of its educational value, a prominent feature of our course of study. The class play calls for much co-operative effort, as it is planned out and completed by the teacher and committees of the class. The play this year was a bright and well characterized three-act comedy. After presentation before the school audience, the cast with the Superintendent and invited guests visited the Industrial School in Boston and gave a performance there.

Each year in the late spring the seventh grade helps prepare and serve the



class breakfast to the graduating class and a few other friends at the school. The Class Tree is usually planted after this gathering. The Class of 1933 had the honor of dedicating their tree to Dr. George H. Ellis, a member of the Board of Trustees. After attending the breakfast, he presided over the simple ceremonies that gave his name to a fine elm. We all join in his expressed wish that the tree may number as many years as he has.

The class ride has always a historical as well as a social aim. Our pupils live on ground famous in Indian and colonial days. Their interest led them to ask the gladly granted permission of the owners to visit the beautiful estate on Mount Hope Bay made famous by the ill-fated King Philip.

The diploma of the school was conferred this year on twenty graduates. The exercises presented in pictorial and oral form various bits of life at the school. We saw represented classroom work, domestic science and handicraft. Printing, cobbling, farming and office scenes were shown. One of the graduates is going on in the Industrial School high school course in Boston, several others are doing well in public high schools, and others are continuing vocational work here.

Our Alumni continue to manifest loyalty and interest in their relations with the school. For some years a feature of our graduation exercises has been the presentation of an alumni prize to the pupil of the graduating class who has held highest scholastic rank. The annual reunion and dinner at the school was attended by 135 this year. Some travel long distances from outside the state for the pleasure of meeting their friends and renewing old ties.

Our relations with the Industrial School of Boston have always been close. Many of their pupils who needed more care than a day school can give have come to us, and many of our eighth grade graduates who were able to go home have continued education in their classes. A pupil from our secretarial class was on their honor roll last June. Our alumni association maintains a friendly connection with theirs. For two years the baseball teams of the two associations have had a game and basket picnic at this school during the summer. This game has been largely attended, and still further helps to maintain what we feel to be a valuable connection.

No account of the social influences surrounding our children would be complete without mention of the generous friends who do so much for their happiness—friends generous in thought and planning, in money, and best of all in personal expenditure of time. They bring to our girls and boys the happy contact with friends. Between 50 and 60 churches, synagogues, fraternal organizations, women's clubs, and individual givers sent gifts at different times throughout the past year. One widely-known association gives a gorgeous Christmas party, another takes to the beach for a summer day every child able to go. One friend of many years sends her car at regular intervals through the summer to take out parties of our little girls and boys. Another of similar long standing gives at the school, in memory of his son, a complete evening's entertainment and party for every pupil. The children at the Bradford Infirmary have the special thought of a group of friends in a neighboring town. The members of a large club for women each year furnish individual presents for a long list of children. To every one who has thus made our children happy, we owe heartfelt thanks.

The problem of the crippled child is not solved until he is helped to find a useful, happy place of his own in life. The world needs to be trained to receive him, as he needs to be trained to meet the world. More and more we are seeking every way by which connection between the two may be made easier. We feel that the influences summarized above are safe guides to follow in our effort to work toward a desired solution.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH PARK, *Social Worker.*

In my report of 1931, and again last year, your attention was called to the advisability at an early date of connecting the institution with the Metropolitan Sewer System. The difficulties we are facing in connection with our filtration sewage beds were recognized at the last session of the legislature by the



passage of "an act providing for the disposal of the sewage from the Massachusetts Hospital School through the sewerage system of the town of Canton." Under the provisions of the act which had the approval of the Board of Selectmen and Sewer Commissioners, 50% of the cost of constructing the sewer was to be paid by the town of Canton and 50% by the Commonwealth. The act also provided for the payment by the Commonwealth to the town of Canton as full compensation for the right to dispose of the sewage through the town sewerage system a sum equal to 6c. per 100 cubic feet of water used by the school annually. The sum of \$50,000 as the state's share of the construction cost was appropriated, and in view of the fact that water at our present rate of consumption would return to the town an annual income of not less than \$17,550 from the state for the use of the town's sewer main it appeared to be an equitable solution of the problem with some slight advantage, if any, in favor of the town.

The above-mentioned act was passed to take effect upon its acceptance by a majority vote of the voters of the town of Canton present and voting thereon at a town meeting held within 60 days after its passage. Through a technical error in calling the town meeting a few hours before the enabling legislation had been signed by the Governor no legal action was taken by the town, and the selectmen did not feel justified in calling a second town meeting to come within the limitation clause of 60 days as specified in the act. Meantime, as the sewage question became more and more acute, consulting engineers were employed to give the matter further study and to make recommendations for the most practical solution of the problem.

The engineers recommended 4 plans for consideration as follows:

- Plan A. The rebuilding of the existing filter beds and their enlargement and improvement at the present site on the grounds of the school.
- Plan B. The abandonment of the existing filter beds and the construction of new ones at a different location.
- Plan C. The construction of a sewer to connect the existing sewer of the school at the filter beds with the existing sewer system of the town of Canton.
- Plan D. The construction of a sewer to connect the existing sewer of the school directly with the Neponset Valley Sewer of the Metropolitan District Commission.

When it became apparent that one of the above 4 plans necessarily must be accepted, several influential citizens of the town signed a petition for a sewer to be built under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and it is gratifying to report that their recommendation has been given favorable consideration by the Massachusetts authorities preparatory to final action in Washington.

In connection with the National Industrial Recovery Act the following paragraph from our report of 1931 was submitted to the Commissioner of Public Welfare on August 8, 1933:

"Needs of the institution wisely may be delayed and all other expenses reduced to the lowest practicable minimum for the coming year. As soon as conditions will permit, a new 30-bed cottage for girls should be built, and a duplicate of the Ellis Cottage which was completed last year at a cost of \$50,000 is recommended. The East and West Dormitories, two wooden buildings cheaply constructed and undesirable from many points of view, have served their purpose and should be replaced at an early date if adequate accommodations are to be maintained."

Following the renewal of this recommendation, the institution was visited by the Emergency Public Works Commission on September 11, and later we were invited to submit duplicate plans and specifications for 2 fire-proof buildings like the Ellis Cottage, one for 30 girls and one for 30 boys. It now seems probable that the recommendations will be approved so that construction may begin early in the new year. It is proposed to build the boys' cottage on the site of the West Dormitory, which is no longer adequate for the purpose for which it was built, and to build the girls' cottage in the valley between the Assembly



Hall and the Domestic Science Cottage. These two projects, known as Massachusetts State No. C4 and Massachusetts State No. C5, carry an appropriation of \$115,000 under the National Industrial Recovery Act, which provides for 30% of the cost to be assumed by the Federal government and 70% by the Commonwealth.

Applications for approval of Civil Works projects, which have been filed with the State Civil Works Administration for Massachusetts, recommend both interior and outside painting of parts of 12 of our buildings where such work can be advantageously done at this time.

Civil Works projects also have been recommended for digging a trench and laying a tile drain pipe a distance of 760 feet to provide for the overflow from our boiler blow-off pit.

It is estimated that these two projects will provide work for an average of 6 skilled and 9 unskilled men for about 42 days.

In response to an invitation to name other projects under the Civil Works program it was recommended that more of our waste land be cleared for pasture and the removal of brush fire hazards. It is estimated that this project will provide work for 4,950 man hours.

Further reference to the principal needs of the institution may be delayed until it is known what benefits the Federal government may bestow. In recent years there has been considerable interest in complex appurtenances, scientifically designed for their curative or alleviative qualities in the treatment of paralysis and other orthopedic conditions. While many of these appliances are of questionable therapeutic value it would be desirable if the modest equipment of our physiotherapist could be supplemented by the installation of a swimming tank. The benefits of hydrotherapy are now possible only during the summer months and for the past two years the artificial lake along our southern boundary has not been entirely free from pollution.

Our herd of cows, all direct descendants of our original herd of high-grade Guernseys, continue under Federal inspection to be free from tuberculosis. There have been 120,353 quarts of milk produced, and according to the prescribed form of accounting upon the basis of 10c. per quart the dairy shows a profit for the year of \$3,982.66. Our poultry plant, according to the same prescribed form of accounting, returned a profit of \$1,619.46 with 10,217 dozen eggs credited at 35c. per dozen, and 6,541½ pounds of dressed poultry at 22c, 25c. and 30c. per pound. Home products of dressed pork amounted to 12,085 pounds and represented a profit of \$148.80. Garden products show a loss of \$628.80 while the farm as a whole shows a profit of \$5,391.62.

It is gratifying to report that my colleagues and associates in every department of the institution almost without exception have been loyal and enthusiastic in their work. This devotion to duty in the public service merits the approval of your Board.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, M.D.,  
Superintendent.

## STATISTICS

### CENSUS

	School Department			Hospital Department			Total
November 30, 1932	290			19			309
Admitted during year	55			292			347
Returned from visit of last year	1			—			1
Whole number under treatment	346			311			657
Discharged	75			282			357
November 30, 1933	271			29			300
	Yrs.	Mos.	Days	Yrs.	Mos.	Days	
Average age of admissions	11	1	4	8	6	22	
Youngest	3	—	—	—	1	28	
Oldest	18	4	20	19	8	23	



## DIAGNOSIS ON ADMISSION

*School Department*

	Boys	Girls	Total
Amputation of both legs . . . . .	1	—	1
Amputation of left leg . . . . .	1	—	1
Anterior poliomyelitis . . . . .	10	6	16
Anterior poliomyelitis; periostitis . . . . .	1	—	1
Arthritis, acute . . . . .	—	1	1
Arthritis, hypertrophic . . . . .	1	—	1
Congenital club foot . . . . .	—	1	1
Congenital coxa vara . . . . .	1	—	1
Congenital dislocation of hip . . . . .	—	3	3
Exostoses, multiple . . . . .	1	—	1
Foot strain . . . . .	—	1	1
Fracture of elbow . . . . .	1	—	1
Fracture of femur . . . . .	1	—	1
Internal derangement of the knee joint . . . . .	1	—	1
Obstetrical paralysis . . . . .	—	1	1
Osteogenesis imperfecta . . . . .	—	1	1
Osteomyelitis . . . . .	8	—	8
Progressive muscular dystrophy . . . . .	1	—	1
Rickets . . . . .	—	2	2
Scoliosis . . . . .	—	2	2
Severance of spinal cord . . . . .	1	—	1
Spastic paralysis . . . . .	3	1	4
Spina bifida . . . . .	—	1	1
Tuberculous disease of hip . . . . .	1	—	1
Tuberculous disease of spine . . . . .	1	—	1
Tuberculous disease of spine, fused . . . . .	—	1	1
	34	21	55

*Hospital Department*

	Boys	Girls	Total
Abscess of neck . . . . .	—	1	1
Adenoids . . . . .	1	—	1
Appendicitis . . . . .	—	1	1
Appendicitis, chronic . . . . .	1	1	2
Asthma . . . . .	2	—	2
Broncho-pneumonia . . . . .	1	—	1
Cervical adenitis . . . . .	—	2	2
Chorea . . . . .	—	3	3
Chorea, vulvo-vaginitis . . . . .	—	1	1
Debility; eczema . . . . .	—	1	1
Dermatitis venenata . . . . .	—	1	1
Eczema . . . . .	1	3	4
Eczema; rhinitis . . . . .	—	1	1
Endocarditis, chronic . . . . .	4	5	9
Endocarditis, chronic; constipation, chronic . . . . .	—	1	1
Endocarditis, chronic; dental caries . . . . .	—	1	1
Entered for toxin antitoxin and vaccination . . . . .	1	—	1
Enuresis . . . . .	1	—	1
Enuresis; flat feet . . . . .	1	—	1
Epidermolysis bullosa . . . . .	—	1	1
Epidermophytosis . . . . .	—	2	2
Epidermophytosis; tonsils and adenoids, diseased . . . . .	1	—	1
Exfoliative dermatitis . . . . .	1	—	1
Gastric neurosis . . . . .	—	1	1
Hernia, inguinal oblique . . . . .	2	—	2



P. D. 82			11
Impetigo	2	—	2
Impetigo; dental caries	—	1	1
Impetigo; pediculosis capitis	—	1	1
Impetigo; scabies; pediculosis capitis	1	—	1
Impetigo; scabies; tonsils and adenoids, diseased	2	—	2
Malnutrition	—	1	1
Malnutrition generalized lymphadenopathy	—	1	1
Onychia, septic toe	—	1	1
Paronychia	1	—	1
Paronychia; phimosis	1	—	1
Pharyngitis	—	1	1
Phimosis	2	—	2
Phimosis; dental caries	1	—	1
Pleurisy	—	1	1
Postoperative hemorrhage after tonsils and adenoid operation	—	1	1
Prolapse of rectum	1	—	1
Pyelitis	—	1	1
Scabies	3	9	12
Scabies; bulbar poliomyelitis	1	—	1
Scabies; dental caries	—	1	1
Scabies; dental caries; tonsils and adenoids, diseased	—	1	1
Scabies, pediculosis capitis	3	3	6
Scabies; tonsils and adenoids, diseased; pediculosis capitis; dental caries	1	—	1
Stomatitis; syphilis, congenital	—	1	1
Supernumerary thumb	—	1	1
Syphilis, congenital	3	5	8
Syphilis, congenital; impetigo	1	—	1
Syphilis, congenital; tonsils and adenoids, diseased	—	1	1
Syphilis, congenital; tonsils and adenoids, diseased; dental caries	—	1	1
Tinea of scalp	—	1	1
Tinea trichophytina	1	—	1
Tonsillar remains; dental caries	1	—	1
Tonsillitis, acute; otitis media	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased	56	57	113
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; chorea	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; dental caries	21	15	36
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased, dental caries; otitis media	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids; diseased; dental caries; pediculosis capitis	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids; diseased; dental caries; scabies; pediculosis capitis	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids; diseased; dental caries; syphilis, congenital	1	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids; diseased; dental caries; vulvo-vaginitis	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids; diseased; dermatitis	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids; diseased; deviated nasal septum	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; diphtheria	1	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; endocarditis, chronic; dental caries	1	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; impetigo	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; old fracture of finger with deformity	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; phimosis	5	—	5
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; scabies	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; tinea circinata	1	—	1



Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; vaccination . . . . .	2	—	2
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; Vincent's angina . . . . .	1	—	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased;; vulvo-vaginitis . . . . .	—	1	1
Tonsils and adenoids, diseased; vulvo-vaginitis, gonorrheal . . . . .	—	1	1
Turbinate, enlarged . . . . .	—	1	1
Vulvo-vaginitis . . . . .	—	8	8
Vulvo-vaginitis, gonorrheal . . . . .	—	3	3
Vulvo-vaginitis, gonorrheal; tonsils and adenoids, diseased; dental caries . . . . .	—	2	2
Vulvo-vaginitis; rhinitis; dental caries . . . . .	—	1	1
Vulvo-vaginitis; syphilis, congenital . . . . .	—	1	1
Wen . . . . .	—	1	1
	131	161	292

## NATIVITY AND PARENTAGE OF CHILDREN ADMITTED

<i>Birthplace</i>	Patient	Father	Mother
Massachusetts . . . . .	308	86	147
Other New England States . . . . .	20	22	22
Other States . . . . .	10	26	19
Total Native . . . . .	338	134	188
<i>Other countries:</i>			
Alsace . . . . .	—	2	—
Armenia . . . . .	—	1	—
Austria . . . . .	—	—	1
Azores . . . . .	—	7	7
Belgium . . . . .	—	—	2
British West Indies . . . . .	—	—	1
Canada . . . . .	4	28	28
Cape Verde Islands . . . . .	—	12	10
England . . . . .	—	1	3
France . . . . .	—	1	—
Greece . . . . .	—	2	2
Ireland . . . . .	—	7	11
Italy . . . . .	1	33	25
Lithuania . . . . .	—	3	3
Newfoundland . . . . .	—	1	1
Nicaragua . . . . .	—	1	—
Poland . . . . .	—	12	12
Portugal . . . . .	—	1	2
Rumania . . . . .	—	3	3
Russia . . . . .	—	6	6
Scotland . . . . .	—	4	2
Syria . . . . .	—	1	1
Turkey . . . . .	—	2	—
Total foreign . . . . .	5	128	120
Unknown . . . . .	4	85	39
	347	347	347



## SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Adenectomy	3
Astragalectomy	1
Circumcision	9
Closed reduction of congenital dislocation of hip, single	3
Closed reduction of congenital dislocation of hip, double	2
Excision of wen	3
Exploratory laparotomy	1
Hoke stabilizing operation	5
Hoke stabilizing operation and osteotomy of 1st toe	1
Hoke stabilizing operation with transfer of extensor longus hallucis tendon	1
Incision and drainage of abscess of axilla	2
Incision and drainage of abscess of groin	2
Incision and drainage of abscess of jaw	1
Incision and drainage of abscess of thigh	1
Incision and drainage of abscess of tibia	2
Incision and drainage of Brodie's abscess of tibia	1
Manipulation of old fracture of tibia	1
Open reduction, fracture radius and ulna	1
Orr operation for osteomyelitis of femur	1
Orr operation for osteomyelitis of tibia and fibula	1
Osteotomy of femora for knock knee	2
Osteotomy of femora for knock knee and bow leg	1
Osteotomy of femur for deformity of hip	2
Osteotomy of femur for flexed knee	1
Osteotomy of fibula for deformity at ankle	1
Osteotomy of tibia for bow leg	1
Osteotomy of tibia with tenotomy of tendo Achilles	1
Radical cure left inguinal hernia	1
Recanalization of ranula	1
Reduction of fracture of femur and tibia	1
Removal of clot and packing of nasal pharynx	1
Removal of supernumerary thumb	1
Repair of left inguinal hernia	1
Sequestrectomy of femur	2
Sequestrectomy of left humerus	1
Tonsillectomy	1
Tonsillectomy and adenectomy	179

240

## DENTAL OPERATIONS

Amalgam fillings, 421; cement and amalgam fillings, 210; ZnO<sub>2</sub> and eugenol fillings, 25; cement fillings, 16; Vax amalgam fillings, 87; Kryptex fillings, 117; root canals filled, 16; extractions, 266; radiographs, 224; treatments, 284; fissures polished, 28; bridge supplying one upper central and lateral with porcelain thimbles as abutments, 1. Total, 1,695.

## VALUATION

November 30, 1933

REAL ESTATE

Land, 165.72 acres	\$41,806.00
Buildings	676,144.18

\$717,950.18

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

## SUMMARY



## SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Adenectomy	3
Astragalectomy	1
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Incision and drainage of abscess of groin	2
Incision and drainage of abscess of jaw	1
Incision and drainage of abscess of thigh	1
Incision and drainage of abscess of tibia	2
Incision and drainage of Brodie's abscess of tibia	1
Manipulation of old fracture of tibia	1
Open reduction, fracture radius and ulna	1
Orr operation for osteomyelitis of femur	1
Orr operation for osteomyelitis of tibia and fibula	1
Osteotomy of femora for knock knee	2
Osteotomy of femora for knock knee and bow leg	1
Osteotomy of femur for deformity of hip	2
Osteotomy of femur for flexed knee	1
Osteotomy of fibula for deformity at ankle	1
Osteotomy of tibia for bow leg	1
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Radical cure left inguinal hernia	1
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## DENTAL OPERATIONS

Amalgam fillings, 421; cement and amalgam fillings, 210; ZnO2 and eugenol fillings, 25; cement fillings, 16; Vax amalgam fillings, 87; Kryptex fillings, 117;

## PERSONAL PROPERTY

Travel, transportation and office expenses	\$22.52
Food	2,590.39
Clothing and materials	2,049.57
Furnishings and household supplies	61,833.51
Medical and general care	12,656.71
Heat and other plant operation	2,754.91
Farm	17,965.41
Garage and grounds	4,680.16
Repairs	4,959.90

\$109,513.08

## SUMMARY

Real estate	\$717,950.18
Personal property	109,513.08
	\$827,463.26

(To be read as if under Valuation: Real Estate—page 13.)



## TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Massachusetts Hospital School:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1933:

Receipts	
Income	
Board of inmates . . . . .	\$69,458.19
Personal Services:	
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement . . . . .	74.54
Sales . . . . .	318.12
Interest on bank deposits . . . . .	52.68
Rent . . . . .	177.75
Refunds, account of previous years . . . . .	25.92
	<hr/>
	\$70,107.20
Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth:	
Advance fund . . . . .	\$13,000.00
Maintenance appropriation . . . . .	109,938.88
	<hr/>
	\$122,938.88
Total . . . . .	<hr/>
	\$193,046.08

Payments	
To Treasury of Commonwealth . . . . .	70,081.28
Maintenance appropriation . . . . .	109,938.88
Advance Fund . . . . .	13,000.00
Refunds, account of previous years . . . . .	25.92
	<hr/>
	\$193,046.08

Maintenance	
Appropriation current year . . . . .	\$175,824.22
Expenses as analyzed below . . . . .	169,031.62
	<hr/>
	\$6,792.60

Total receipts and payments are in agreement with Comptroller's books of accounts.

Analysis of Expenses	
Personal services . . . . .	\$109,214.70
Food . . . . .	15,432.12
Medical and general care . . . . .	5,853.56
Farm . . . . .	9,582.35
Heat, light and power . . . . .	12,811.71
Garage, stable and grounds . . . . .	1,059.21
Travel, transportation and office expenses . . . . .	2,286.06
Religious instruction . . . . .	1,456.00
Clothing and material . . . . .	3,718.28
Furnishings and household supplies . . . . .	4,099.98
Repairs—ordinary . . . . .	3,517.65
	<hr/>
Total expenses for maintenance . . . . .	\$169,031.62

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS				
Balance November 30, 1932 . . . . .		\$475.85		
Expended during year (see statement below) . . . . .		42.00		
		<hr/>		
Balance November 30, 1933—Reverted to State Treasury . . . . .				\$433.85
	Chapter	Appropriation	Expenditures	Balance
Purchase of land . . . . .	225-1920	\$15,000.00	\$14,568.72	\$431.28
Clearing land . . . . .	1-1931	3,000.00	2,999.45	.55
Superintendent's house . . . . .	245-1931	22,000.00	21,997.98	2.02
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		\$40,000.00	\$39,566.15	\$433.85*

\* Reverted to State Treasury

## PER CAPITA

During the year the average number of inmates has been 301.34.  
 Total cost for maintenance, \$169,031.62.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$10.7871.  
 Receipts from sales, \$318.12.  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$.03.  
 All other institution receipts, \$69,763.16  
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$4.4521.  
 Net weekly per capita cost, \$6.3147.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. FISH, M.D.,

Treasurer.







